AMERICAN WARFARE.

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN GENERALS. COLONEL CHESNEY'S " ESSAYS IN MODERN MILITARY BIOGRAPHY"-HIS CRITICISM OF THE GENERALS

OF OUR CIVIL WAR-A EULOGY OF LEE. (FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Dec. 25,-One of the most distinguished officers in the British Army, Col. Charles C. Chesney, has collected into a volume a number of " Essays in Modern Military Biography " reprinted chiefly from The Edinburgh Review. Four of them discuss American topics, and at least two of the four attracted some attention at the time in American papers. The preface to the present volume (Longman's

8vo. pp. 414) possesses in one respect an even greater interest for us; being the answer of a competent officer to certain military criticisms on the conduct of the Civil War, attributed, rightly or wrongly, to high authorities in some of the Continental armies. So much of it as concerns this matter is as follows: Of the essays here repulsished the last four relate to

played in which has been unduly depreciated by com-parison with late events on the Continent. There is a troops they led as altegether interior to regular soldiers. This preladice was bore out of the blunders and want of coherence exhibited by undisciplined volunteers at the ontset-fuglts amply stoned for by the stubborn courage displayed on both sides throughout the rest of the while if a man's claims to be regarded as a veteran are to be measured by the amount of actua fighting be has gone through, the most seasoned soldiers of Europe are but as conscripts compared with the sur vivots of that conflict. The conditions of war on a grand scale were inustrated to the full as much in the contest in America, as in those more recently waged on the Continent. In all that relates to the art of feeding and copplying an army in the field, the Americans displayed quite as much ability as any Continental power; while, if the organ tallor and discipline of their improvised troops were bilerier, the actual fighting was in fact more stubbarn, for no fit topean forces have exporienced the amount of resistance in combat which North and Scath opposed to each other. Neither was the frequently indecesive result of the great battles fought in America any proof that they formed exceptions to the ordinary rules of military science. Tause actions were so meancheave, first, from deliciency in cavalry, and next because the besten sale would not break up. The American soldiery, in thus refusing to yield to panie when loans the day, religing in good order and keeping a good front to the victorious enemy, displayed, let believe, an inherited quality. In order to pursue, there must be some one to run away, and to the credit of the Am ricans the ardinary conditions of European warfare in this respect were usually absent from the great battles fought across the Atlantic, Hence partly the frequent repetition of the struggle, almost on the same ic and, of which the last campaign of Gran improvised means, any reason to hold American sailors cheaper than our own, or to think lightly of the energy

A studial spirit and an equally rare capacity of impartial judgment are shown not less strikingly in the following comment on the Bull Run panic from

was that the spragise of the Confederates on their flink was a real one, and their defeat at one time very near, being only averted by the superiority in steadiness of Jackson's troops to their convades. And as we laughed so loud and long at the believing of the raw militia of McDawell when once in retreat, it is well to add that there is not the least reason to believe, judging from the testimety of Southern officers, that their men would have behaved one while better had the reverse been on their side. More than this, Those among ourselves who know post of war are agreed that, how ever highly one may think of the spirit of the levies we call our Auxiliary forces, there is no ground whatever, beyond a vulgar national vanity, for common benef that a mass of these, once benten and panic-stricken, would show conduct very different from that of McDowell's volunteers in 1861. or of the Mobiles of the Army of the Loire, ten years later. "Nations deceive themselves very much in this matter of their untrained troops, chief of the Swiss army; one composed wholly of millof our own keth and kin in America, would hardly be hatever may be thought of this deduction, certainly nothing could be more mistaken than the judgment hastily passed by our press on the conduct of McDowell's raw troops, sent, as they were, into the field un unfurnished even with the semblance of a staff. It is open to an American to say that he does not

care what Europeans think about our military work, but he does care. The evidence that he does is to be found in the angry comments in many American papers on the opinions which Col. Ches ney here refutes so fully. We owe him, I think, an acknowledgment of the satisfaction with which we read his singularly full panegyric on American soldiership and generalship, and I for one offer hin mine. Few British officers, even at this day, would have spoken out so warmly. Few studied the subject so carefully at the time, or studied it at all. The impressions of most of them might have been summed up in the statement that Lee and Jackson were clever generals, and that it was a great shame the North, by mere force of numbers, should persist in beating them. So far as political and personal sympathics go, Col. Chesney was, and I suppose still is, on the same side. But he has proved himself capable of studying a military question apart from politics, or mostly apart. Of the Continental critics to whom he refers. I suppose it may be said that, as a rule, they neither knew not cared about the momentous national questions at issue. They never shook off the feeling of contempt for the military science of both sides, born, as Col. Chesney says, of early mistakes on both. The remark attributed to Count Melike-that the movements of two armed mobs could have no interest for a student of warhas been energetically denied, but whether on authority I do not know. It is at least doubtful whether it was ever made. But if it were made, it was balanced by the well known judgement of some American generals on the European conflict of 1870. It is no secret that some of the most capable of those who witnessed parts of that gigantic struggle rated somewhat lightly the boasted science of the victors. It seems to me idle to undervalue either the American or European systems. The conditions of warfare are utterly unlike in the two hemispheres. A Prassian commander who undertook to carry on war in the Middle and Southern States in the fashion which succeeded in France would surely find himself not merely beaten but destroyed. At American in Europe, on the other hand, would find useless many of the shifts to which the pature of the country, the want of roads, and the sparseness of population, at home drove him. He might or might not find himself beaten by superior science, but in any case the lessons taught him in his own country would save him anywhere from anything like the overwhelming catastrophe which would probably overtake a European army in the forests and waste districts of his own country. This, I Delieve, Col. Chesney has seen. He has really studied the American war, and his book is of great value, even to an American who can see some military mistakes in it, and who cannot but deplore the blindness of its author to the real meaning of the struggle.

four American articles in the volume are "The Military Life of General Grant," "Admirals Farragut and Porter and the Navy of the Union, A Northern Raider in the Civil War"-in which an attempt is made to do justice to the youthful, the chivalrous, the lamented Col. Ulric Dahlgren,—and A Memoir of General Lee," Lee is Col. Chesney's hero, and he lavishes on him every epithet of overstrained praise, both as a man and a soldier. If he finds something to criticise in him as a general, he finds nothing in his personal character-not a spot, not a stain, not one fault in any part of his career. His treason to the Union was pure loyalty to his State. His clinging to Scott's staff till the last moment, and his desertion with full knowledge of the Union commander's plans, are either passed over or applauded as proofs of his reluctance to absold service. The cruelties inflicted either The cruelties inflicted either by his order or with his consent on Union prisoners are not referred to. His adherence to the right of secession efter his surreguler is onlogrand, and the encommuna

passed upon his political conduct and influence during the early years of reconstruction ignores Gen Grant's reluctant declaration that Lee was "behaving badly"-to say nothing of the general belief at the North that he made his Virginia University a nursery of young Rebels. Col. Chesney's article may be read from beginning to end without discovering that the questions at issue were of the preservation or destruction of the national existence of a great people, or guessing that the war was to decide also whether Slavery or Freedom should conquer; and that on both these issues the sword of Lee was drawn in defense of the wrong. Col. Chesney expects the citizens of the whole Union, when evil passions sleep in oblivion, to do justice to the memories of the dead -which I hope we shall-and to place above all others the name of the great chief he idolizes - which we can only do when we unlearn the lesson of the war. is a nation to offer its chief homage to the soldier who-be his merits what they may-sought to

divide it and enslave it ! This measureless admiration for Lee does not, however, prevent Col. Chesney from heartily recognizing the military genius of his victorious opponent. The article on Gen. Grant may not satisfy hat commander's most enthusiastic admirers, but it is a tribute honestly conceived, and very ungrudgingly paid. As a sketch of Gen. Grant's military careet, it may be read with pleasure even by those most familiar with the events narrated. Of all these essays the same may be said. They are singularly lucid and attractive in manner. I know not where else the story of Chinese Gordon and the Taeping Rebellion can be found equally well told nor what volume of recent military literature deserves, on the whole, to be more widely read.

THE WEBBER INHERITANCE A MYTH.

LEITER FROM THE MENISTER OF HOLLAND AT WASH-INGTON DENYING ITS EXISTENCE-A SIXTY-MIL-LION DOLLAR FORTUNE VANISHES.

SIR: A combination of swindlers in and about your city have been for years plundering the credulous from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic o the Pacific, by making their victims believe they are the descendants and heirs of Anneke Jans, who received a grant of the land upon witch Trinity, Church and her valuable property is built in your city, now valued at \$300,000,000, or the descendants and heirs of "Wolfert Webber," who died in Holland some 250 years ago, leaving a large inheritance in trust to the Government of that Kingdom, to be distributed to his heirs after the lapse of two centuries. It is repre-sented that said inheritance now amounts to over \$60,000,000, and is ready for distribution by the Government of Holland to the heirs of said Webber upon proof of pedigree. The prevailing families in every tural region are made heirs and victims of this free gift, and are expected to pay and generally do pay liberally to these deceivers who represent themselves to be direcheirs, and who hold regular conventions in Trenton, N. J., and in New-York, to mature plans for prosecuting their claims. Full proceedings of these meetings are princed and distributed to the victims in all parts of the untry, who are again besought for another installment o pay the necessary expenses of the commission which has the prosecution of the claims in charge.

Having been solicited by several persons to tavestigate the Holland claim, on the 24th of November last I addressed a letter of inquiry to the Hon. A. G. Thur man, United States Senator from Ohio. He referred it to the Minister of Holland, who kindly replied to my inquiries, and has since, at the request of Mr. Thurman, consented to the publication of such portions of the same as will be for the benefit and protection of the

consented to the publication of such portions of the same as will be for the benefit and protection of the public, a copy of which follows:

The Minister of Holland has received from the Holland A. G. Thurman, U. S. Senator, a lotter by which Mr. Paul Oliver requests to get some information about the existence of a great inheritance coming from a certain Mr. Weber—Christian Weber, perhaps—who died in Holland some 200 years ago. At the request of Mr. Thurman, the Minister of Holland has the honor to inform Mr. Odiver that he is perrectly unacquainted with the existence of such inheritance. Some months ago another person in fact applied directly to the Government of Holland about an inheritance of a certain Wolfert Weber; but after investigations had been duly mode, it appeared that said Mr. Webber, perhaps the same as Weber, and who died about 200 years ago, had from his wife's mother inherited the sum of from \$1,000 or \$4,000 Americ., entailed to her descentiants unto the third generation. The entail was settled in 102s, and after various payments the whole inheritance was finally divided in a legal and authentic way on the 12th of December, 1877, and the 26th of June, 1711."

About an inheritance of a Christian Weber, nothing is known to the Minister of Holland. . . It a person has a claim, he must procure a parfect pedigree, together with the dates of births and of marriages of his ancestors up unfolted the inheritance is claimed, proving legally the relationship; and, further, that such person has died without being married or having children, and that he has either not left a last will at alt, or that by an authentic last will he has left his property to that ancestor from whom the claimants prove to descend by authenticated legal documents; and in this case the possession of the inheritance can hardly be obtained, as according to the laws of the country all inheritances are forfeited if not claimed within 30 years.

eritances are forfeited it not cannot ely they are in consequence forfeited when, even in the most established rights, they are not claimed him more than a whole century.

"THE MINISTER, WERENBERG."

Now, if you can give any information of the "Anneke Jans" fraud, these swindlers will be left without a string to their bow, and a large number of honest, but credu lous and unsuspecting countrymen will have their eyes opened; but there is a portion of them that will, no doubt, hug the delusion after the bubble has been pricked, choosing rather to hve rich in prospect and die in the poor house than to make a respectable living by industry and economy. To such exposures and remon-strances avail not, and the only remedy is a visit to the PAUL OLIVER.

tool killer. Perrysville, O., Jan. 5, 1874.

NATURAL LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your reporter uses a form of statement in allusion to the lecture before the Liberal Club or the 10th inst., which puts an entirely erroneous cor struction on the view presented. The subject of the lecture called for a Consideration of Unwritten Law in Simple Governments as comprehending what is called "Natural Law." Its principles, universally recognized in all codes of law, and made the foundation of the science of international law, are called natural because they are as universally recognized and are as neces-sarily controlling as are the physical laws. In citing they are as universally recognized and are as necessarily controlling as are the physical laws. In citing the natural laws of property the fact was stated that, universally in the history of mankind, land, in distinction of what is piaced on or gathered from it, is incapable of personal appropriation. The title of individuals or nations is not only temperary but it also limited to use during occupation. On this principle among wandering tribes all lands are common; in settled Asiatic despotisms the monarca holds the fee and exacts rental; in England it is held by the eldest son of inditary chiefs whose services ended centuries ago; while under the American system it is held for the people at large, the deed given by the Government (which represents the people) only guaranteeing the use of land so long as it is not needed for public purposes, and hence, whenever the public welfare requires its employment for streets, parks, or other improvements, no individual right is violated in its appropriation by the Government since society only reassumes the title which it can never surrender. There was no denial or assertion of the doctrine of a school, but the statement of a principle recognized among all tribes and nations, which formed this part as all other parts of the lecture. As both English and American writers on every branch of law, constitutional, civil, and international, have observed, American precedents have necessarily been drawn from the principles of natural law, nothing else satisfying either the people or their representative rulers.

YEONGS OF THE TRAYELING PUBLIC

WRONGS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: My purpose is, if possible, to assist in the prosecution of the inquiry-Is there no protection to the traveling public † On the 29th of December, a lady in my presence purchased on board the boat of the Nor wich line a ticket for Concord, N. H., and then tried to obtain a check for her trunk, which had just been placed on board the boat. The baggage-man refused to give a check. I went then to the office on the boat. The ma in charge of the office said that the baggage-man did just right in refusing to give a check for the trunk. This was just before the boat left, and I had to leave the boat, not being a passenger, and leave the lady to do the best she could. I went to the office on or at the wharf and stated the case there. A man was sent out to the boat just as she was letting loose, who told the man in charge of the baggage to give the lady a check. Still the lady got no check, is without her trunk, which is supposed to be lying at Norwich. I have made an effort to have the be lying at Norwich. I have made an effort to have the trunk forwarded. She has tried to get it. Shall she everiget it! Is there no obligation on the part of those who take the poople's money! Whom are the people to look to but The Tribure! To whom else can they resembly look when justice legally sought costs more than the matter of aggreyance would lustify as a matter of economy, and the most of carriers know this quite well. This instance is one very much like many old stories. It is to be hoped they may occur less frequently.

A lady away from home without a change of garmants, till she can make or purchase, if she be able, is in a situation more comfortably contemplated 'unn experienced. 28 Bethame § 5, 7. Jau. 8, 1876.

B. Du Bots.

28 Belhung el. N. I. Jau. 9, 1816

THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE

A NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY. SUMMARY OF ITS WIDE AIMS-MR. P. J. FURNIWALL THE ORIGINATOR OF THE PROJECT-ITS INTER-

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The new Shakespeare Society, to which I referred in a recent letter, is a project o Mr. F. J. Furnivall's, and is meant by him to enroll members from the British Colonies, Germany, and the United States, as well as from England. It has wide aims. To do honor to Shakespeare, to make out the succession of his plays, and thereby the growth of his mind and art; to promote the intelligent study of bim, and to print Texts illustrating his works and his times, are some of those aims. Mr. Furnivall is a good man to start such a society. His name is known wherever Early English Literais studied. Of enthusiasm and energy he has a surplus which seems mexhaustible. He pronounces it a disgrace to England that while Germany can beast of a Shakespeare Society including all her best scholars, none such now exists in this country. He complains still more strongly of the narrowness of former Shakespearean study and criticism, which, however good of their kind, have been so exclusively devoted to the mere text and its illustration, and to studies of single plays, that no book by an Englishman has dealt in any worthy manner with Shakespeare as a whole. There is, according to Mr. Furnivall, but one sound method of studying him, the chronological one. Unless a writer's works are studied in the order in which he wrote them, you cannot understand his mind or follow the growth of it. I suppose Mr. Furnivall does not mean to undervalue the work already done toward setting the order of Shakespeare's plays, but he speaks as if the whole remained to do, and he propounds a theory for it, one about which he seems to permit no cavil or question. Shakespeare himself, he tells us, has left us the "most satisfactory" evidence, in the change of his versification from the sparing use of the unstopped line-the line with which the clause or phrase does not end but runs on to the next-to the frequent use of it. From this he would pass to the application of higher tests, such as conception, characterization, knowledge of life, and so on, and by such helps in addition to merely mechanical ones, fix once for all the order of all the plays Having settled that, he would next mark out the great Periods of the dramatist's work, and then put forth a Student's Handbook to Shakespeare. Then only would be touch the text where he thinks there will not be much to do, an opinion in which I believe few Shakespeare scholars would agree, any more than they would in the exploded notion that the Folio text must be the basis of the text of every play. Then would come discussions of the pronunciation of Shakespeare's time, and the spelling that ought to be adopted in a scholar's edition of his plays, for Mr. Furnivall thinks the use of ninetcenth century spelting in sixteenth and seventeenth century plays a patent absurdity. All this preliminary work accomplished, a committee would be appointed to edit the works

and write a new Life. This, large as the scope of the plan seems, is to be but one, though the main part of the Society's work. The second will be the publication of a series of Texts illustrating Shakespeare's Works, his Times, and the History of the Drama. Mr. Furnivall proposes to issue: 1. The originals and analogues of the Plays, including extracts from North's, Plutarch, Holinshed, and other books used by Shakespeare ; 2. A chronological series of English Mysteries, Miracle Plays, Interludes, Masks, Comedies, &c., up to Shakespeare's time; 3. A selection from the cotemporary drama; 4. Works on Shakespeare's England; 5. Miscellanies, including, at Mr. Ten-nyson's very practical suggestion, some fac-similes of Elizabethan and Jacobite handwriting, to show what letters would be most easily mistaken by printers; and at Mr. G. H. Lewes's suggestion, eprints of last century critecisms on Shakespeare which could hardly have much other value than to show, as Mr. Lewes wishes, the curious variations in the history of opinion about him. Few people in these days will care for more of Pope, Hanmer, Capell, Warburton, and Johnson's notions about Shakespeare than can be found in the Variorum of 1821. Johnson's Preface, however, can hardly be too often reprinted or read.

That is a pretty full summary of Mr. Furnivall's views of what a new Shakespeare Society should be and do. His views about the organization of it are very comprehensive. There is to be first a Patroness very comprehensive. There is to be first a Patroness, (which I take leave to think a bad word) and he will offer this post to the Crown Princess of Germany. whom (she being the daughter of the Queen of bol of the strong ties between Germany and England. Next a Patron. The word takes us back to the servile days of Literature when an author looked for boanty from the patron to whom he published a basely flattering dedication, and Mr. Furnivall would do well to find a substitute for it. The Patron is to be, if he will have the place, none other than the President of the United States of America, "the representative of our great daughterand, where Shakespeare is honored too." The Presi dency of the Society will be offered to Mr. Tennyson as the greatest living poet in England. Then comes a considerable list of Vice-Presidents, who have, as I infer from the absence of any information to the contrary, already accepted their offices. Among them are Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Dukes of Devonshire and Manches ter, the Earls of Derby and Ellesmere (the latter has one of the finest first folios in existence), Archbishop Trench, Bishop Thirlwall, Mr. William Black, Prof. Huxley, Prof Ulrici of Berlin, Mr. Ruskin, and from America Prof. Child, Mr. Furness, Mr. James Russell Lowell, and Mr. Richard Grant White. In addition to these, there is a Committee of Workers, and the usual array of executive functionaries. The first director will be Mr. Furnivall, the founder of the Society. So far as I can make out, Mr. Furnivall has both founded and organized it by himself, and will for the present do what he likes with it; the duties of the President and Vice-Presidents being honorary, or, at most, advisory. Doubtless there will be a business meeting in due time. Mr. Furnivall hopes the first meeting for work may be held in March or April, and opened by a Paper affirming that "the Mechanical Tests which make 'Love's Labor Lost' Shakespeare's first genuine play are to be trusted, though its nearest successors show less mental power." The main work of the Society is to be done by meetings, papers, and discussions the papers short, the discussions much fuller than usual. Subscriptions at a guinea (about \$5 gold) a year may be paid to the Honorary Secretary, Arthur G. Snelgrove, esq., London Hospital, London, E.

If I have made a long story out of this, it is because I should be glad to have a full account of the new project reach a greater number of persons than can be reached by a circular or prospectus, and in the hope that not a few Americans will take an in terest and a share in the Society. In England, the great part of the work in early literature most needing to be done is left to a few individuals. The public, even the cultivated minority, take but a languid interest in such matters, and one result of this indifference is the deplorable lack of scholarly work on new editions of English classics, of of a demand for such editions, to say nothing of reissues of the vast number of books more valuable for the light they throw on other books, and on their times, than for the literary merit they possess themselves. There is, indeed, mass of Shakespearean literature, and the editions of Shakespeare are without number, but the study of Shakespeare has never been systematic and seldon philosophical, and among all the editions it would be difficult to select one, whether critical or popular, which does not exasperate about as often as it instructs the student. From Theobald to Furness there is perhaps no editor who has not contributed something to the elucidation of his author. Some of them, Theobald. Steevens, Malone, Dyce, the Cambridge editors, have contributed much, and should Mr. Furness live to complete single-handed the task he has undertaken, with as much judgment as his first two volumes show, he will stand second

to nobody as an editor. But I doubt not Mr. Fur-

THE LOSS CAN'T OF MARRIES STORY FOR THE PARTY OF THE

ness would be the first to welcome such assistance as the new Society would offer him, and the first to agree that with twenty years of prosperous life to it, an edition of the great post might be put forth far more perfect than anything which is possible now. For the general study of Shakespeare, the better popular appreciation of him, and the widening and deepening of his influence, the helps yet to be given-needing to be given and not now to be had-are beyond calculation. So I hope we shall join hands with Mr. Furnivall and his colleagues, and offer them the means of going to work energetically and rightly; not merely subscribing our guinea a year, but buying the books published, and doing ourselves such work as we are capable of doing. G. W. S.

THE TRIBUNE LECTURE AND LETTER EXTRAS.

THE OPINION OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS. These "Extras" are a very commendable feature of The Thibung. -[Northern Christian Advovate, Syracuse, N. Y.

All of these lectures and reports are illus rated, are very valumble, and issued at a merely usual price.—[Episcopal Register, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE TRIBUNE Extras furnish a large amount of excellent reading at a small cost, as they are pullshed at 10 cents each, and are all valuable papers. Zuon's Advocate, Pertland, Me.

We have no weeklies, no reviews even, which are doing more for the cause of science, and offi-ing richer facilities for the acquirement of useful know-edge, than The Tribune.—[central Baptist, St. Lou-

The papers are in themselves excellent and a marvel of cheapness. There can be no doubt that TRIBUNE is doing a good work, and laying the cou-at large under great obligation by the publication these valuable Extras.—[The Moravian, Bethlet THE TRIBUNE managers distinguished them-

selves by publishing a complete report of the proce-ings of the Evangeheal Alliance, and of the v-speeches inade on that occasion. Our readers will fi in these TRIBUSE extras more information, withit given space, on the subjects treated, than can be for anywhere else.—[Christian Examiner, Richmond, Va.

anywhere else.—[Christian Examiner, Richmond, Va.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has introduced a
new era in newspaper reporting. It secures not only
verbatian reports of the leading scientific and philosophical fectures delivered in the city of New-York, but when
the subject requires it, numerous chaborate illustrations
are provided. Agassiz's 12 peculiarly interesting leatures, lately delivered upon "The Method of Creation,"
had 69 illustrative cuts. The report of the papers and
proceedings of the Christian Albance was simply a marvel of promptness, correctness, and claborateness for a
newspaper press. Fourteen voluminous reports, scientific, literary, theological, geographical, and industrial
have already been published, and the cutire series can
be had for \$1, sont by mail.—[Zon's Herald, Bosson.

In the loops of readering to the public an

In the hope of rendering to the public an enduring service we call attention to an enterprise engaged in by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, which is the publication in a chean form of some of the more in Reged in by The New-York Tribune, which is the publication in a cheap form of some of the more important events occurring in the religious, scientific, and literary world, thus making them accessible to ail, even the humblest student of human thought. We add to the above a word for The Timerse itself, which has lost nothing of its force under its new management. It not only lives, but abundantly prospers. Its editorial corps is composed of men of rare ability and industry, and its correspondence, home and foreign, we believe is surpassed by the correspondence. orrespondence, home and foreign, we believe is sur-assed by noze, if equaled by any. [Sabbath Recorder, fred Center, N. Y.

In the endeavor to popularize science—that is, to spread the discoveries thereof broadcast—no other newspaper enterprise has over "risen to the great bight" successfully achieved by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE. We have before us "The Havden Extra"—that is, a full Third Section of the Hayden Extra"—that is, a full Third Section. With the letters of Prof. Without sies accommanding the same, and Prof. F. V. Hayden's review of the work of the expedition, a map and description of a new route discovered by the Expedition of Capt. Jones to the Yellowstone Park, and the valuable factures on the Amazon by Prof. Agassiz. It is ributions to add that all this costs less than a second-rate cigar—10 cents. We have also Ne. 16. "Securific Series," with full reports of the famous Portland Science Congress—another Ie cents' worth (cost rather.) And we have The Thirties Lectures of the immented Agassiz on "The Method of Creation"—again 16 cents. Allogather here is a compendition of the peculiarities of modern science, it the words of its masters, with not simply both, but the numerous sides of the controverted questions, Darwinism being of course the chief. As we cannot lend these sheets, they who want them have but to send the scrip, with the order, to "The Tribense, New-York."—[The Universalist, Boston, Mass. In the endeavor to popularize science-that

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Republican Senators cannot afford to make many more mistakes in order to visducate bad men who insist on party indersement. Better kick them out of the party, and retain thousands of pure, good men who will never need certificates of character. —[Des Moines State Journal (Rep.) Senators who abused Sumner, Schurz and

Trumbuil for their course should be very quiet ander the present circumstances. They have chosen to sweat under a weary load, and they should do it without grantus.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)] The Administration has rendered resumption impossible during its term; if it cannot put an en-to profileacy, it will have fully demonstrated as incap-city to administer the Government in any respect-

Grant will soon be obliged to depend for

We have done our best to excuse the President for signing that integrations scalary only out never made the attempt but that at the end of our argament we felt our opinions giving way. The President was not biameders, and our Republicans in the Legislaure should have had the sense either to keep mum or go the whole figure, and include in the same extegory Congress and the President.—(cleveland Herald (Rep.) It may be proper to remind Congressmen

that, unless they do address themselves carnestly and fattifully to their work they may bid a long farewell to Congressional hulls when their present terms expire, for they will not be returned. The people demand hencety, economy, and a short session.—[Milwaugee Wiscensin (Rep.)

Reform must come. The heart and voice of an entire people are demanding it, and that demands the heard. Whether the Republican party will equal to the hour and true to the great belies; the futuations will determine. But principle is above party, at the ery of patriotism is, "Let right be done though the even full."—[Letter from Senator Wright of Iowa.

THE HOWARD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Already, the Howard Relief Committee, which was formed about a month ago with the beneficent object of providing-free of charge-food and lodging for the many worthy men who were rendered nomeless and penulless, either directly or indirectly, by the "Little Black Friday," has accomplished great good. Its work during the past month will encourage those who are now directly interested in it, and will commend it to the attention of New-York's openhearted citizens, to many of whom it is as yet comparatively unknown. According to the report of the Chair tively unknown. According to the report of the Chair-men of the Committee, J. D. Williamson, the Committee has given out at its lodging-house. at No. 49 Leonard-st. 9.168 meals, and has lodged 4.931 persons—all free of charge. The Committee has room for 150 more beds at its lodging-house, but has not the funds with which to purchase them and the accompanying clothing; so it will be seen that with a little help from charitable indi-viduals of means, its usefulness can be greatly ex-tended. Bellow is a table showing the number of per-sons of the various nationalities who were lodged and fed:

fed :
Americans, 1,898; Enritsh, 838; Germans, 885; Irish, 871; Seatch
219; Suedes, 29; Ganadans, 62; Banes, 21; French, 55; Austrians
20; Welsh, 1; Hompartne, 7; Belgium, 2; West Indiane 4; Italian
30; Swins, 5; Norwegiam, 20; Mexicans, 11; Russians, 1; Chinece, 3

36; Swia, 5; Norwegais, 20; mentals, at the number of chose lodged and fed who were adepts at certain traces; Type-diasters, 3; glass-cutters, 13; jewslers, 22; salter, 30; podders, 50; printers, 95; from melanter, 70; podders, 80; melkepers, 33; elevaler, 751; masses, 10; mechanics, 112; tallors, 90; waters, 202; bookbinders, 50; fremen, 66; boller-makers, 71; expenses, 74; shirt-cutters, 4; druggists, 39; hatters, 41; painters, 197; engineers, 66; shoemakers, 59; miscellaneous, 1,381; no trade, 1,001.

THE MONTH TO RETURN BORROWED BOOKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: There are differences of opinion most subjects. There can be none as to the misery and bereavement of one who has lost books. There are certain unseemly gaps in our shelves from which we turn with silent sadness, certain corners into which we never look if we can help it, for there we are reminded of the loved and lost book. Many people are only dishonest through carelessness, and need but a reminder. So the month of February, amid its many other little cares, is to be devoted to the seeking and restoring of borrowed books; so that our minds may be in a proper condition to welcome with gladness the budding Spring.

A proper observance of the time will be in so far a return to national honesty. It is the little sins which est into the heart of the nation, and this stealing or taking or keeping of books is not only a sin in the one who steals, but is a sure provocative to exasperation and all uncharitableness, often even to profamity in the loser. Let us repent and restore borrowed books.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1874. loved and lost book. Many people are only dishonest

WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS IN OCEAN STEAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have looked in vain through all the communications and the investigations in regard to the loss of this ill-fated steamer for something appertaining to the watertight compartments said to be in this and all other Atlantic steamers. Are these things a myth, a delusion, and snare! Did the Ville du Havre, or does any other ateamer, have them! If yes, what are they made of! Of paper, sheet-iron, or what! It cannot be possible to sink a steamer in 12 minutes, even when struck amidships, if she has six or eight of these compartments, tight and properly constructed. XLIIID CONGRESS-IST SESSION

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SPEECHES BY SENATORS WRIGHT AND LOGAN AGAINST AN IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT-A RESOLUTION COMMITTING THE HOUSE TO THE INFLATION POLICY DEFEATED-A MOTION TO PASS A BILL RESTORING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ALSO DEFEATED.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1874. Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kansas) presented a petition of the citizens of that State reciting evils growing out of our present financial system, and asking that measures be taken to issue currency based on real estate securities. Referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill for the relief of the Portland Company of Portland, Me. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BOGY (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill to reimburs Mr. BOGY (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses incurred in the arming and equipping of troops during the late war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Organ) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of the Portland, Orezon, and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Company. He said the measure was in the true interest of commerce, and was approved by the people of the whole North Pacific Coast without distinction of party. The beople of that section were actually suffering for cheap transportation, and the construction of the road would result in a great saving to the tiovernment in the transportation of troops, mails, &c. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Committee.

on Railroads.

Mr. BHCKINGHAM (Rep., Cond.) infroduced a bill for the relief of the Chickassiw Iodians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Il.) introduced, by request, a bill to appoint a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit, Mich. Referred to the Committee on Com-

merce.
Mr. INGALIS (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to in corporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Land Con-pany. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Mum.) introduced a bill authoriz

THE SPECIE PAYMENT QUESTION. The morning hour having expired, the consideration

of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed, and Mr. WRIGHT (Rop., Iowa) addressed the Senate. He said that in his judgment Senators were arrayed on two sides, either for contraction or expansion; yet each denied the soft impeachment. He had Issened attentively to get light on the subject, but feared words had only darkened his course. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, so furious for resumption, says himself that he ventures no opinion nor conimits bimself to any theory. In one school of these floanciers there seemed to be entire manimity, as they ascribe all the troubles to an overdost of currency. In his judgment our currency had no more to do with the monetary derang, ment than the balance-pole of an acrobat or a last yet? shird-nest. For years both the mation and individuals had been over-trading, running into debt, and people everywhere were infected with a high-pressure Mississipp steambant, throwing rosin into the furnaces to get along faster, and putting weight on the safety-valve. He denied that our currency had depreciated during the pane. On the contrary, it had appreciated. Bankers held on to it; business men, everywhere, sought if and held it. These facts apoke volumes in favor of our so-called depreciated currency. If our currency was dishonered now, it was technically dishonored a week after its issue. Was the nation to be adjudged bankrupt because it failed to pay gold for these notes, one kind of legal teader for another? Every particle of the property of this was constry is piedzed for the redemphon of these notes, and they are as good now as they can be made. The nation has not volated its pledge, and there was no truth in the claim of blighted fath. The real inquiry now is, Is it tracticable, having a sue regard for the rights of the bill-holder, and the interest of the Government, to return to specie payment? He thought not, and defied any one to show that the Government had departed from the purest morality.

In the name of the good faith of the nation, and in the name of the good faith of the nation, and in the name of the people, he propested against any one being allowed to charge Congress with a violation of the mation's pledge. Ween we have that prosperity and trade, which all should also to receive the world would a listened attentively to get light on the subject. but feared words had only darkened his course.

tract, but we should go right ahead steadily. If there is a furnisce idle encourage it to begin work; if any mechanical ug-nev or industry is stopped, bud it go to work and all will be well. In conclusion, he denied that the voice of the West was for a resumption of specie payment and no expansion of the currency Mr. LOGAN (they, Ill.) said the regulation of the currency has been a subject which has been much discussed, but the word "money" itself has never yet been fully defined. It is necessary to refleve the present stringency by placing the currency on a secure basis. The various plans proposed for this purpose really embrace but two theories—one, the return to specie payments by a forced contraction; the other contempiates the increase of the

continued in contemparts the increase of the continued course, by a direct increase in the anomat. The fundamental present question is, "1s a return to specie payment necessary for the stability of our currency?" As a theory, this question has generally received an affirmative answer. It has been assumed, however, that a netalite basis affords an adequate remedy against financial stringancy in the evits attributed to a paper currency. Judgment the evits attributed to a paper currency. Judgment here is not plet, first, that a metalite basis affords an adequate remedy against financial stringancy necessary; accord, that a metalite basis that have necessary is cond, that a mediatic of value should be distinguished acts show that a return to apecte payments plet, first, that a metalite basis is of value should be distinguished acts show that a return to apecte payments and called the stringancy of the control of control of the control of control of the control of control

nanded.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in respone to a resolution of that body, in regard to an appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers and Havre, or does what are they It cannot be so, even when of these complete the colored soldiers and the complete the colored soldiers and the control of the soldiers and the control of the soldiers and the control of the colored soldiers and the control of the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers and payment are they are the colored soldiers and the colored soldi

recommends that the unexpended balance of appropriation for collection and payment of bountees for the fleet year ending June 30, 1873, be rendered available to early on the business until June 30, 1874. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At 35 p. m. the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELING. HUYSEN (Rep., N. J.), went into Executive seasion, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the fo By Mr. CLARKE (Rep., N. Y.1-To provide a current in coin and paper, of equal and uniform value, throughout the United States. Also, to authorize the same raise of pension to soldiers who have lost the arm above the ow as to those who have lost the leg above the kace

By Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)-For a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. By Mr. McDOUGALL (Rep., N. Y.)-To abolish the ystem of mileage.

By Mr. BIERY (Rep., Tenu.)—To estable she a Department of Manufactures. Also, to allow National banks circulation equal to the face of their deposited bonds. By Mr. NEGLEY (Rep., Penn.)—To promote the graphic communication with foreign countries. By Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penn.)—For the purchase of Montheolo, Va., formerly the homestead of Thomas Inferson, and containing his grave.

By Mr. HAYS (Rep., Also)—Granting all the publication and containing his grave.

By Mr. HAYS (Rep., Also)—Granting all the publication of the face of the benefit of the Prece Public School Fund.

By Mr. BUSTER (Rep., Ind.)—To amend the National By Mr. BUSTER (Rep., Ind.)—To amend the National By Mr. BUSTER (Rep., Ind.)—To amend the National Control of the currency, and place the finances on a more grave and substantial basis.

By Mr. THATCHER (Dem., Mo.)—To code to the second states the unsurveyed takes and other bodies of water therein. By Mr. BIERY (Rep., Tenu.) -To establi sh a Depart

water therein.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Wis., by request)—To pp.
vide a general banking law, and also interenangeau,
Government bonds and National currency, and the a
domption of the currency in coin or interest bearing By Mr. LAMISON (Dam., Ohio)-Directing the Por

By Mr. LAMISON (Dam., Onto)—Directing the Post masser-General to advertise for proposals to carry the semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and Japan. Mr. PAGE (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution mast acting the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain whether the linds granted by Congress to the Atlantic and Paulis Raitread Comp.ny, to aid in the construction of a ra-road from Springited, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean, is forfeited, and whether any legislation is necessary restore such lands to precauption and homesticad entry.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Ind.) moved to suspend the res and adopt the following resolutions:

And adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, By reason of the present merclary stringency and the had fearers of the amount of garcalizing medium, the industry and commercial afters of the country have been greatly degrees: and.

Whereas, By reason of such stringency the revenues of the Gorganian than been targety diminished in consequence, whereas Companies been saked to increase handles to the sum and of \$42,000,000. Until the recent panel the revenues. Were supple country medium to the current expanses of the Government, therefore,

Besolved, That instead of beving additional facing the true policy in the cancelment of such a law or have as all relieve and designed supply the mean secondary. and supply the means necessary to the bosiness wants of the necessing the circulating medium, thereby substring business be revenued, and thus avoiding the necessity of increasing arts of taxation or duties, or the imposition of sofitimes tax Resolved. That the Committee on Banking and Correctly to the prepare and report to the times without dears, a buffer a time first resolution expressed, and that said Committee has

Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Iowa) called for the Yeas and Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penn.) inquired whether the que

Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penn.) inquired whether the quation of consideration could be raised.

The SPEAKER said that that question was raise,
The SPEAKER said that that question was raise,
The ADWES (Rr., Mass.) remarked that the subject was before two committees at present, and had been discussed in the House has Saturday. He suggested that instead of having a vote now, the resolutions is simply introduced and set down for dolate at the same time, so that the various views of the members may be brought out and that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Banking and Commercial thave the benefit of those views. The Committee on Ways and Means proposed to report something a merrow which would be the subject of delate confining to this matter.

to this matter.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) objected to the discussia
Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn) remarked that the Comittee on Banking and Currency was holding longs
sious every day, even during the sittings of the fisse,
listening to the views of gentlemen from various para

of the country.

Mr. WILSON said that this question of increasion-reney was exciting a great deal of public attention at therefore he had drawn the resolutions for the expose purpose of testing the sense of the House, and ising the public know whether or not there was to be said. Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) wanted to offer an amendment

Mr. O Speaker informed him that he could not down under a motion to suspend the rules.

The vote was taken, and resulted, Yeas, 135; Nays, 8: so two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the resistions were rejected.

The rollowing is the vote in detail; (Republican in roman, Democrats in Italies, and Liberal Republican

arrison, latcher, laviey, (III.), deton (N. J.). Hair (N. 1.)
Homilon,
Harris (Mass.),
Hathorn,
Hawley (Coun.),
Hendee,
Herodon,
Herodon, Parsons, Pengleion, Phelips.
Pierre,
Platt (V. 1.)
Platt (N. 1.),
Platt (N. 1.),
Polant,
Rainey,
Randall,
Read,
Rice,
Roberts, E. H.,
Sawyer,

Ellist.

The SPEAKER appointed the Committee on Expub-tures in the Department of Justice as follows: Massi-Sever (Rep., Va.), Parsons (Rep., Ohio), Walsin (Rep., Mich.) Speer (Dem., Penn.), and Durham (Des.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Ga.) moved to suspend the raise and pass the bill providing that all printed mails printed by order of the Government, and bearing official signature of a member of either House of Co gress, shall pass through the mails free of charge und the 1st of July, 1874. The motion was rejected-Yeas, " Nays, 163. The following is the affirmative vote (Repul licans in roman, Democrats in Italics, and Liberal Bublicaus in small capitals):

licans in roman, Democrats in Italics, and Liberal publicats in small capitals):

Adams. Docts.
Albert. Descit. Morradil. Robias.
Arther. Descit. Morradil. Robias.
Arther. Descit. Morradil. Robias.
Arther. Demans. Mayuard. Seret.
Arther. Demans. Mayuard.
Arther. Demans. Mayuard.
Arther. Demans. Mayuard.
Arther. Demans. Milks.
Beck. Gliddings. Milks.
Beck. Gliddings. Milks.
Beth. Hancock. Moore. Smith (N. I.)
Bright. Hancock. Moore. Smith (N. I.)
Bright. Haven. Morrison. Smith (N. I.)
Bright. Haven. Morrison. Sustained.
Bright. Hereford. Nesseith. Took.
Busier (Tean.). Heradon. Nann. Vanc.
Custa.
Custalerel. Howe. Parker (Mo.). Whiteheld.
Custalerel. Howe. Parker (Mo.). Whiteheld.
Clymer. Killinger. Part (Va.). Williams (itsl.
Clymer. Killinger. Part (Va.). Billis.
Corwing. Lamar. Rocts. Young (Mo.). Hitteheld.
Critichield. Letch.
Mr. BUTLER (Rep.. Mass.) offered a resolution is structing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire wheth further legislation is necessary to prevent the Hickale of the United States flag on commercial vessels. Adopted.
Mr. COX (Dem.. N. Y.) surgested that the resolution seemed to be a reflection on the Administration.
Mr. COX (Dem.. N. Y.) surgested that the resolution seemed to be a reflection on the Administration.
Mr. COX (Dem.. N. Y.) surgested that the railroid seemed to be a reflection on the Administration.
Mr. COX (Dem.. N. Y.) presented a partinual company, in Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company, in Chicago. Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company, in Chicago.

orous, and the system of informers, moieties, and and against the system of informers, moieties, and the system of informers, moieties, and the system of the system of the countries, and is at United States mints for foreign countries, and is sent to the Clerk's deak and had read a portion of a Chaese proclamation authorizing the circulation of the cagle trade dollar lately coined in the United States. The bill was passed.

Mr. CLATTON (Rep., Cal.) asked leave to offer a resulution instructing the Committee on Commerce to quire into the practicability and espediency of contracting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, of by the way of Nicaragus, Tehuanteped, or any other route.

Beveral members objected.

At 3:30 o'olock the House adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The President sept to the Senate to day the following nominations:

Morrison R. Waite, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the
United States; Daniel McM. Greeg of Pennsylvania. Count of Length Prague: Thomas N. Van Buree of New Jursey is Dentil at Eastgame, Japan; H. W. Hassloot, to be Postmoier at Nashville Teast,
Nathan Patien, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Essay,
Fria Baisen, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Essay,
Nath Patient of Patients of Customs for the District of Essay,
Puts Baisen, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Essay,